

ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSIONS FOR THE INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION IN THE TRANSITION REGIONS

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ABSTRACT. We construct asymptotic expansions for the normalised incomplete gamma function $Q(a, z) = \Gamma(a, z)/\Gamma(a)$ that are valid in the transition regions, including the case $z \approx a$, and have simple polynomial coefficients. For Bessel functions, these types of expansions are well known, but for the normalised incomplete gamma function they were missing from the literature. A detailed historical overview is included. We also derive an asymptotic expansion for the corresponding inverse problem, which has importance in probability theory and mathematical statistics. The coefficients in this expansion are again simple polynomials, and therefore its implementation is straightforward. As a byproduct, we give the first complete asymptotic expansion as $a \rightarrow -\infty$ of the unique negative zero of the regularised incomplete gamma function $\gamma^*(a, x)$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

The normalised incomplete gamma function $Q(a, z) = \Gamma(a, z)/\Gamma(a)$ is one of the most widely used special functions of two variables. It is used in constructing gamma distributions [9, Ch. 17], which appear naturally in the theory associated with normally distributed random variables. In many applications, Poisson random variables are used in which the Poisson rate is not fixed, and the function $Q(a, z)$ plays an important role in these cases (see, for example, [6]). Consequently, efficient and accurate approximations for the incomplete gamma function are essential. In many applications the inverse problem also arises naturally, that is, the problem of determining the solution x , real and positive, of the equation $Q(a, x) = q$ for given $0 < q < 1$ and $a > 0$.

In the important papers [27, 31], Temme established asymptotic expansions for the normalised incomplete gamma function as $a \rightarrow \infty$, that are valid uniformly for $|z| \in [0, \infty)$. The asymptotic expansions of the corresponding inverse functions are discussed in [29]. The large region of validity is important in applications, and many papers in physics, applied statistics, network and control theory, and so on, refer to these uniform asymptotic expansions (see, e.g., [11, 14, 21, 22, 26, 33]).

However, applying Temme's expansions in the neighbourhood of the (most interesting) point $z = a$ can be difficult because its coefficients possess a removable singularity at this point. To overcome this difficulty, Temme [27] gave power series expansions for these coefficients. Having to use local power series expansions for

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the coefficients in uniform asymptotic expansions is not a very elegant solution. In this paper, we propose an alternative approach to the problem.

We will construct what we call *transition region expansions*, and provide full details of the inversion of these new expansions. These are expansions that are valid in the regions in which $Q(a, z)$ changes dramatically, and their coefficients are polynomials satisfying simple recurrence relations. The region of validity overlaps with those of the non-uniform “outer” expansions. Furthermore, the coefficients of their inversions are simple polynomials, whose computation and implementation are straightforward.

It is surprising to us that these transition region expansions for the normalised incomplete gamma function have not yet been discussed in the literature, given the fact that expansions of similar type for Bessel functions are well known (see [18, §10.19(iii)]). What our new expansions and the transition region expansions for the Bessel functions have in common is that both mimic the corresponding uniform expansions; compare the similarities between (1.1) and (2.6) and between [18, eq. 10.19.8] and [18, eq. 10.20.4]. The ideas in this paper should also be applicable to other cumulative distribution functions using the results of [28].

The proofs of our new results rely heavily on the uniform asymptotic expansions by Temme. Thus, we shall provide full details of his expansions, and even include new recurrence relations for the coefficients in the local power series expansions mentioned above (see Appendix B). For more information about existing results in the literature and their connection with those we prove in this paper, the reader is referred to the historical overview in Section 2.

The following theorem is the main result of the paper.

Theorem 1.1. *The normalised incomplete gamma function admits the asymptotic expansions*

$$(1.1) \quad Q\left(a, a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}}$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{e^{\pm\pi i a}}{2i \sin(\pi a)} Q\left(-a, (a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}})e^{\pm\pi i}\right) \sim \pm \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\pm 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}i\tau\right) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n C_n(i\tau)}{a^{n/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \pi - \delta < \pi$, uniformly with respect to bounded complex values of τ . Here, erfc denotes the complementary error function [18, eq. 7.2.2]. The coefficients $C_n(\tau)$ are polynomials in τ of degree $3n + 2$ and satisfy

$$C_0(\tau) = \frac{1}{3}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{3},$$

$C_n(\tau) + \tau C'_n(\tau) - C''_n(\tau) = \tau(\tau^2 - 2)C_{n-1}(\tau) - (2\tau^2 - 1)C'_{n-1}(\tau) + \tau C''_{n-1}(\tau)$ for $n \geq 1$. In addition, the even- and odd-order polynomials are even and odd functions, respectively.

The explicit forms of the next two coefficients in (1.1) are as follows:

$$C_1(\tau) = \frac{1}{18}\tau^5 - \frac{11}{36}\tau^3 + \frac{1}{12}\tau, \quad C_2(\tau) = \frac{1}{162}\tau^8 - \frac{29}{324}\tau^6 + \frac{133}{540}\tau^4 - \frac{23}{540}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{540}.$$

For higher coefficients and for an algorithm to generate them, see the end of Section 3.

The most common case in applications is when both variables of $Q(a, z)$ are real and positive. It is possible to combine our transition region expansion (1.1) with the outer expansions that exist in the literature and cover the complete range $\tau > -a^{1/2}$ (or, equivalently, the range $z > 0$). First we note that in Theorem 1.1 we assume that τ is bounded. We can weaken this restriction as follows. Since $C_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial of degree $3n + 2$ it follows that we can allow $\tau = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$, as long as $\mu < \frac{1}{6}$. See the proposition below. In Section 2, we will give the expansions (2.1) and (2.2). These are also asymptotic expansions with simple coefficients, and, with the notation of this section, these two outer expansions are valid for $|\tau| \geq a^\mu$ as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, with any $\mu > 0$ (see Appendix A). Therefore, by combining these three expansions, we can cover the whole range $\tau > -a^{1/2}$.

Proposition 1.1. *The expansions (1.1) and (1.2) are still valid in the sense of generalised asymptotic expansions (see, e.g., [18, §2.1(v)]) provided that $\tau = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$ with some constant $\mu < \frac{1}{6}$.*

In the inverse problem we are trying to find $x = x(a, q)$ such that

$$(1.3) \quad Q(a, x) = q$$

holds, where $0 < q < 1$ and $a > 0$ are given. The inversion of the normalised incomplete gamma function is an important topic in mathematical statistics and probability theory, in particular for computing percentage points of the χ^2 -distribution (see, for example, [8]). A suitable inversion of the expansion (1.1) yields the following result.

Theorem 1.2. *For any $0 < q < 1$, define τ_0 to be the unique real root of the equation*

$$(1.4) \quad q = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_0 \right).$$

Then the inverse function $x = x(a, q)$ that satisfies equation (1.3) has the asymptotic expansion

$$(1.5) \quad x(a, q) \sim a + \tau_0 a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n(\tau_0)}{a^{n/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, provided that q is bounded away from 0 and 1. The coefficients $d_n(\tau_0)$ are polynomials in τ_0 of degree $n + 2$. In addition, the even- and odd-order polynomials are even and odd functions, respectively.

The first few coefficients in (1.5) are as follows:

$$d_0(\tau_0) = \frac{1}{3}\tau_0^2 - \frac{1}{3}, \quad d_1(\tau_0) = \frac{1}{36}\tau_0^3 - \frac{7}{36}\tau_0, \quad d_2(\tau_0) = -\frac{1}{270}\tau_0^4 - \frac{7}{810}\tau_0^2 + \frac{8}{405}.$$

For higher coefficients and for an algorithm to generate them, see Section 5.

In Theorem 1.2, we assume that q is bounded away from 0 and 1. In practice, these bounds can be very small. It follows from (1.4) that $\tau_0 \rightarrow +\infty$ as $q \rightarrow 0$ and $\tau_0 \rightarrow -\infty$ as $q \rightarrow 1$. Since

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_0 \right) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\tau_0} \exp \left(-\frac{\tau_0^2}{2} \right)$$

as $\tau_0 \rightarrow +\infty$, and

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_0 \right) \sim 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau_0} \exp \left(-\frac{\tau_0^2}{2} \right)$$

as $\tau_0 \rightarrow -\infty$, we can infer that $|\tau_0| \sim \sqrt{-2 \log(q(1-q))}$ as $q \rightarrow 0$ or 1 . Since the $d_n(\tau_0)$ s are polynomials in τ_0 of degree $n+2$, for (1.5) to be an asymptotic expansion we need $\tau_0 = o(|a|^{1/2})$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, we need $\log(q(1-q)) = o(|a|)$, i.e., q can be subexponentially close in $|a|$ to 0 or 1 .

The other expansion (1.2) is particularly well suited for the study of the large- a behaviour of the x -zeros of the regularised incomplete gamma function $\gamma^*(a, x) = x^{-a} P(a, x) = x^{-a} (1 - Q(a, x))$. The function $\gamma^*(a, x)$ is entire in a and x and has a unique negative zero $x_-(a)$ when a is negative and $a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$. An asymptotic approximation for $x_-(a)$ as $a \rightarrow -\infty$ was given by Tricomi [35], which was corrected later by Kölbig [10]. A more accurate asymptotic approximation was proved recently by Thompson [32], which reads

$$(1.6) \quad x_-(a) = a - \tau_1 (-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \tau_1^2 - \frac{1}{3} + \mathcal{O} \left((-a)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

as $a \rightarrow -\infty$, provided that a is bounded away from the non-positive integers. Here τ_1 is the unique solution of the equation

$$(1.7) \quad \cot(-\pi a) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\tau_1} \exp \left(\frac{t^2}{2} \right) dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_1 \right) \exp \left(\frac{\tau_1^2}{2} \right),$$

where $F(w)$ denotes Dawson's integral [18, §7.2(ii)]. In the present paper, we extend the result (1.6) by deriving a complete asymptotic expansion for $x_-(a)$.

Theorem 1.3. *The unique negative zero $x_-(a)$ of the regularised incomplete gamma function $\gamma^*(a, x)$ has the asymptotic expansion*

$$(1.8) \quad x_-(a) \sim a - \tau_1 (-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n d_n(i\tau_1)}{(-a)^{n/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow -\infty$, provided that a is bounded away from the non-positive integers. Here τ_1 is the unique solution of equation (1.7). The coefficients $d_n(i\tau_1)$ are identical to those appearing in Theorem 1.2 with τ_0 replaced by $i\tau_1$.

In Theorem 1.3, we require that a is bounded away from the non-positive integers. In practice, these bounds can be very small. Indeed, let k be a negative integer. It follows from (1.7) that $\tau_1 \rightarrow \pm\infty$ as $a \rightarrow k$. Since

$$\cot(-\pi a) \sim -\frac{1}{\pi(a-k)}$$

as $a \rightarrow k$, and

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_1 \right) \exp \left(\frac{\tau_1^2}{2} \right) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\tau_1} \exp \left(\frac{\tau_1^2}{2} \right)$$

as $\tau_1 \rightarrow \pm\infty$, we can infer from (1.7) that $|\tau_1| \sim \sqrt{-2 \log|a-k|}$ as $a \rightarrow k$. Since the $d_n(i\tau_1)$ s are polynomials in τ_1 of degree $n+2$, for (1.8) to be an asymptotic expansion we need $\tau_1 = o(|a|^{1/2})$ as $a \rightarrow -\infty$. Thus, we need $\log|a-k| = o(|a|)$, i.e., a can be subexponentially close in $|a|$ to a negative integer.

A different asymptotic expansion for $x_-(a)$ can be derived using the known uniform asymptotic expansion of the function $\gamma^*(a, x)$ [31] and the method described in [29]. The resulting expansion would also hold when a is arbitrarily close to a non-positive integer. However, the coefficients in this expansion would be complicated functions possessing removable singularities, whereas the expansion (1.8) does not suffer from this inconvenience, because its coefficients are polynomials.

The remaining part of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides a historical overview on the existing asymptotic expansions of the (normalised) incomplete gamma functions and the relation between those expansions and ours. In Section 3, we prove the asymptotic expansions given in Theorem 1.1. In Section 4, we show that Proposition 1.1 holds. In Section 5, we prove the asymptotic expansions for the inverse and for the unique negative zero of the regularised incomplete gamma function stated in Theorems 1.2 and 1.3. Finally, in Section 6, we compare numerically our new transition region expansion (1.1) with one of Temme's uniform asymptotic expansions. We focus especially on the case that τ is unbounded, but will make the surprising observation that even in the case that τ is comparable with $a^{1/6}$, we still obtain reasonable approximations from (1.1).

2. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The incomplete gamma functions of the complex variables a and z are defined by the integrals

$$\gamma(a, z) = \int_0^z t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad \Gamma(a, z) = \int_z^\infty t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt,$$

where the paths of integration do not cross the negative real axis, and in the case of $\Gamma(a, z)$ exclude the origin. The definition of $\gamma(a, z)$ requires the condition $\Re(a) > 0$ while in that for $\Gamma(a, z)$ it is assumed that $|\arg z| < \pi$. When $z \neq 0$, $\Gamma(a, z)$ is an entire function of a , and $\gamma(a, z)$ extends to a meromorphic function with simple poles at $a = -n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with residue $(-1)^n/n!$. For fixed values of a , both $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$ are multivalued functions of z and are holomorphic on the Riemann surface of the complex logarithm.

The asymptotic behaviour of $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$ when either a or z is large is well understood (see, for instance, [18, §8.11(i) and §8.11(ii)]). The treatment when both a and z become large is significantly more complicated since the resulting expansions have to take into account the presence of the transition point at $z = a$, about which the asymptotic structures of $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$ go through an abrupt change. For example, in the case of large positive variables, the normalised incomplete gamma function $Q(a, z) = \Gamma(a, z)/\Gamma(a)$ exhibits a sharp decay near the transition point $z = a$, since it is approximately unity when $z < a$ and decreases algebraically to zero when $z > a$. The behaviour of the complementary normalised incomplete gamma function $P(a, z) = \gamma(a, z)/\Gamma(a)$ follows from the functional relation $P(a, z) + Q(a, z) = 1$.

The earliest asymptotic expansions of $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$ for large a and z were given by Mahler [12] and Tricomi [35]. In modern notation, taking $\lambda = z/a$, Mahler's expansion for $\gamma(a, z)$ may be written

$$(2.1) \quad \gamma(a, z) \sim -z^a e^{-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n b_n(\lambda)}{(z-a)^{2n+1}}$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, provided $0 < \lambda < 1$. With the same notation, Tricomi's result for $\Gamma(a, z)$ reads

$$(2.2) \quad \Gamma(a, z) \sim z^a e^{-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n b_n(\lambda)}{(z-a)^{2n+1}}$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} - \delta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, provided $\lambda > 1$. The coefficients $b_n(\lambda)$ are polynomials in λ of degree n , the first few being

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(\lambda) &= 1, & b_1(\lambda) &= \lambda, & b_2(\lambda) &= 2\lambda^2 + \lambda, \\ b_3(\lambda) &= 6\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 + \lambda, & b_4(\lambda) &= 24\lambda^4 + 58\lambda^3 + 22\lambda^2 + \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Higher coefficients can be computed using the recurrence relation [18, eq. 8.11.9]

$$b_k(\lambda) = \lambda(1-\lambda)b'_{k-1}(\lambda) + (2k-1)\lambda b_{k-1}(\lambda)$$

for $k \geq 1$. For other representations of $b_k(\lambda)$, including an explicit expression involving the Stirling numbers of the second kind, the reader is referred to [17].

An analogous expansion for $\Gamma(-a, z)$ was subsequently provided by Gautschi [5] (which was extended later to complex a by Temme [30]) in the form

$$(2.3) \quad \Gamma(-a, z) \sim z^{-a} e^{-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n b_n(-\lambda)}{(z+a)^{2n+1}}$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, provided $z/a = \lambda > -1$. If we restrict λ to positive values, the expansion (2.3) remains valid in the wider range $|\arg a| \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega - \delta < \frac{3\pi}{2} - \omega$ with $\omega = \arg(\lambda + \log \lambda + \pi i)$, $0 < \omega < \pi$. For large positive values of a and complex values of λ , the asymptotic behaviour of $\Gamma(-a, z)$ was discussed by Dunster [3].

The asymptotic expansions (2.1)–(2.2) break down as $\lambda \rightarrow 1$ (i.e., as the transition point $z = a$ is approached) since their terms become singular in this limit. Similarly, (2.3) fails to hold as $\lambda \rightarrow -1$. An expansion which is useful near the transition point is as follows:

$$(2.4) \quad \Gamma(a, z) \sim z^a e^{-z} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2z}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n}(\varepsilon)}{z^n} - z^{a-1} e^{-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}(\varepsilon)}{z^n}$$

as $z \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg z| \leq 2\pi - \delta < 2\pi$ with $\varepsilon = z - a$ being bounded. The coefficients $a_n(\varepsilon)$ are polynomials in ε of degree n , the first few of which are

$$\begin{aligned} a_0(\varepsilon) &= 1, & a_1(\varepsilon) &= \varepsilon + \frac{1}{3}, & a_2(\varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{12}, \\ a_3(\varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon^3 + \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon + \frac{4}{135}, & a_4(\varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon^4 + \frac{5}{12}\varepsilon^3 + \frac{5}{12}\varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{288}. \end{aligned}$$

In the special case that $\varepsilon = 0$, the expansion (2.4) is well known. Its remarkably large region of validity was proved recently by the first author [17]. For the case of general complex ε , (2.4) can be proved by employing the method of steepest descents to the integral representation [18, eq. 8.6.7]

$$\Gamma(a, z) = z^a e^{-z} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-z(e^t - t - 1)) e^{-\varepsilon t} dt, \quad \Re(z) > 0.$$

The region of validity of the resulting asymptotic expansion (2.4) depends only on the singularity structure of the inverse function of $e^t - t - 1$ and, hence, it is independent of ε .

Dingle [2, Ch. VIII, Sec. 3 and Ch. XXIII, Sec. 8] gave several interesting (formal) results about the expansions (2.1)–(2.3) and (2.4) with $\varepsilon = 0$, including re-expansions for the remainder terms and asymptotic approximations for the high-order coefficients. Many of his results have been rigorously justified recently by the first author [16, 17]. These papers also contain sharp bounds for the error terms of the asymptotic expansions (2.2), (2.3), and (2.4) with $\varepsilon = 0$.

The expansions (2.1)–(2.3) are suitable for numerical computation when $|z - a|$ is large compared with $|a|^{1/2}$, for otherwise the early terms of these expansions do not decrease in magnitude. Similarly, the expansion (2.4) is useful only when $z = a + o(|a|^{1/2})$. Thus, corresponding to values of $|z - a|$ that are comparable with $|a|^{1/2}$, there are gaps within which neither of these expansions is suitable. We call these gaps the *transition regions*.

The first attempt to obtain an asymptotic estimate which is valid in the transition regions was made by Tricomi [35], who showed that

$$Q\left(a+1, a+\tau a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)=\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau\right)+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi a}} \exp \left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \frac{\tau^2+2}{3}+\mathcal{O}\left(\left|a\right|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}-\delta<\frac{\pi}{2}$, with any fixed τ satisfying $|\arg (\tau a^{1 / 2})| \leq \pi-\delta<\pi$. He also gave, in place of the error term $\mathcal{O}\left(\left|a\right|^{-1 / 2}\right)$, a complicated expansion in terms of incomplete gamma functions.

A similar asymptotic approximation for $Q\left(a, a+\tau a^{1 / 2}\right)$ was subsequently given by Pagurova [20] with an error term of $\mathcal{O}\left(a^{-3}\right)$. Pagurova's approximation is limited to positive real values of a and real values of τ , but is considerably simpler than that obtained by Tricomi.

Expansions of a different type were provided by Paris [24, 25] in the form (2.5)

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \gamma(a, z) \\ \Gamma(a, z) \end{array}\right\} \sim z^{a-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \exp \left(\frac{\chi^2}{2}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\mp 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \chi\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(\chi)}{z^{n / 2}} \pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n(\chi)}{z^{n / 2}}\right)$$

as $z \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg z| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}-\delta<\frac{\pi}{2}$, and $\Re(z-a) \leq 0$ for $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Re(z-a) \geq 0$ for $\Gamma(a, z)$. Here χ is defined by the equality $a=z-\chi z^{1 / 2}$ and the coefficients $A_n(\chi)$ and $B_n(\chi)$ are polynomials in χ of degree $3 n$ and $3 n-1$, respectively. The first few of these coefficients are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} A_0(\chi) &=1, & A_1(\chi) &=\frac{1}{6} \chi^3+\frac{1}{2} \chi, & A_2(\chi) &=\frac{1}{72} \chi^6+\frac{1}{6} \chi^4+\frac{3}{8} \chi^2+\frac{1}{12}, \\ B_1(\chi) &=\frac{1}{6} \chi^2+\frac{1}{3}, & B_2(\chi) &=\frac{1}{72} \chi^5+\frac{11}{72} \chi^3+\frac{1}{4} \chi. \end{aligned}$$

The asymptotic expansions (2.5) together cover the transition regions and are also valid away from those regions, i.e., when χ is large. However, as it was noted by Paris [25], even for moderately large values of χ , the practical use of the expansions is problematic because of severe numerical cancellations. Therefore, the use of these asymptotic expansions should be confined to bounded values of χ .

Other asymptotic expansions for $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$, similar to those of (2.5), were derived by Dingle [2, p. 249] and López et al. [7].

Asymptotic expansions for the normalised incomplete gamma function $Q(a, z)$ which are uniformly valid in the variables a and z were first established by Temme

[27, 31]. His results may be stated as follows. Define

$$\lambda = z/a \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \eta(\lambda) = (2(\lambda - 1 - \log \lambda))^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where the branch of the square root is continuous and satisfies $\eta(\lambda) \sim \lambda - 1$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 1$. Then as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \pi - \delta < \pi$,

$$(2.6) \quad Q(a, z) \sim \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 a \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n(\eta)}{a^n}$$

and

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{e^{\pm \pi i a}}{2i \sin(\pi a)} Q(-a, ze^{\pm \pi i}) \sim \pm \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\pm 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} i \eta a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 a \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{c_n(\eta)}{a^n},$$

uniformly with respect to λ in the sector $|\arg \lambda| \leq 2\pi - \delta < 2\pi$. The coefficients $c_n(\eta)$ are holomorphic functions of η and are defined recursively by

$$(2.8) \quad c_0(\eta) = \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} - \frac{1}{\eta}, \quad c_n(\eta) = \frac{\gamma_n}{\lambda - 1} + \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{dc_{n-1}(\eta)}{d\eta} \quad (n \geq 1),$$

where the γ_n s are the Stirling coefficients appearing in the well-known asymptotic expansion of the gamma function (see, for example, [15]). Temme's expansions feature the characteristic error function behaviour near the transition point $z = a$ (where $\eta = 0$) and also describe the large- a asymptotics uniformly in z . However, they suffer from the inconvenience of the coefficients $c_n(\eta)$ having a removable singularity at $\eta = 0$, which makes their evaluation in the neighbourhood of the transition point difficult. To overcome this difficulty, Temme [27] gave power series expansions in η for these coefficients which do not have a removable singularity. The asymptotic properties of the $c_n(\eta)$ s for large n were studied by Dunster et al. [4] and the second author [19]. Explicit expressions for these coefficients can be found in the paper [15]. Computable error bounds for the asymptotic expansion (2.6) were established by Temme [27] for real variables, and by Paris [23] for complex variables.

Although our expansions (1.1) and (1.2) are not valid in as large a domain of a and z as those in (2.6) and (2.7), the coefficients have the advantage of not possessing a removable singularity at the transition point $z = a$ and so are more straightforward to compute. Pagurova's result is a special case of the expansion (1.1) truncated after the first six terms and restricted to large positive real values of a and real values of τ . The expansions (2.5) are similar in character to the expansion (1.1), but they are for the non-normalised functions $\gamma(a, z)$ and $\Gamma(a, z)$ and have more complicated forms and smaller regions of validity compared to (1.1). Also, the coefficients of these asymptotic expansions seem not to satisfy simple recurrence relations like those of the expansion (1.1). Asymptotic expansions analogous to (1.1) and (1.2) for the complementary normalised incomplete gamma function $P(a, z)$ follow from the functional relation $P(a, z) + Q(a, z) = 1$.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

From (2.6), we can assert that for any non-negative integer N ,

$$Q(a, z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 a \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{c_n(\eta)}{a^n} + \mathcal{O}_{N,\delta} \left(\frac{1}{|a|^N} \right) \right)$$

as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \pi - \delta < \pi$, uniformly with respect to λ in the sector $|\arg \lambda| \leq 2\pi - \delta < 2\pi$. (Throughout this paper, we use subscripts in the \mathcal{O} notations to indicate the dependence of the implied constant on certain parameters.) We employ this result with the choice of $\lambda = 1 + \tau a^{-1/2}$ and assume that $|\tau a^{-1/2}| < \frac{1}{2}$, in particular, $|\arg \lambda| < \frac{\pi}{2}$. Consequently, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} |\eta|^2 &= \left| \tau a^{-1/2} - \log(1 + \tau a^{-1/2}) \right| = \left| \tau a^{-1/2} \right|^2 \left| \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1 + \tau a^{-1/2} t} dt \right| \\ &< \left| \tau a^{-1/2} \right|^2 \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1 - |\tau a^{-1/2}| t} dt < \left| \tau a^{-1/2} \right|^2 < \left| \tau a^{-1/2} \right|, \end{aligned}$$

that is, $|\eta| < 1$. We have the convergent expansions

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \eta^2 &= \tau a^{-1/2} - \log(1 + \tau a^{-1/2}) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\tau^k}{k} \frac{1}{a^{k/2}} \\ &= \frac{\tau^2}{2} \frac{1}{a} \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2\tau^k}{k+2} \frac{1}{a^{k/2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\eta = \frac{\tau}{a^{1/2}} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{m_k(\tau)}{a^{k/2}},$$

where $m_k(\tau)$ is a monomial in τ of degree k .

Let h denote a complex number whose value will be specified later. Employing the known expression for the higher derivatives of the complementary error function [18, eq. 7.10.1] and the Taylor formula with integral remainder, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau + h \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} H_{n-1} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau \right) h^n + R_N(h, \tau) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} R_N(h, \tau) &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2(N-1)!} \exp \left(\frac{\tau^2}{2} \right) \int_0^h \operatorname{erfc}^{(N)} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau + t \right) (h-t)^{N-1} dt \\ &= \frac{(-1)^N}{(N-1)!} \int_0^h H_{N-1} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau + t \right) \exp \left(-2^{\frac{1}{2}} \tau t - t^2 \right) (h-t)^{N-1} dt \\ &= \mathcal{O}_N \left((|\tau| + 1)^{N-1} |h|^N \exp(\mathcal{O}(|\tau h|)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

as $h \rightarrow 0$ and $H_n(w)$ denotes the n th Hermite polynomial [18, §18.3]. Assuming that $\tau = o(|a|^{1/4})$ for large a and using this expansion with

$$h = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{m_{k+1}(\tau)}{a^{k/2}} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^2}{|a|^{1/2}}\right) = o(1)$$

and with $N+1$ in place of N , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{m_{k+1}(\tau)}{a^{k/2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau\right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{p_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}} + \mathcal{O}_N\left(\frac{(|\tau|+1)^{3N+2}}{|a|^{N/2}} \exp\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^3}{|a|^{1/2}}\right)\right)\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

Here $p_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial in τ of degree at most $3n+2$.

We have

$$\exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2} + h\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{h^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}_N(|h|^N \exp(|h|))\right)$$

for any complex h . Applying this expansion with

$$h = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\tau^{k+2}}{k+2} \frac{1}{a^{k/2}} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^3}{|a|^{1/2}}\right),$$

we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 a\right) &= \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\tau^{k+2}}{k+2} \frac{1}{a^{k/2}}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{q_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}} + \mathcal{O}_N\left(\frac{(|\tau|+1)^{3N}}{|a|^{N/2}} \exp\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^3}{|a|^{1/2}}\right)\right)\right)\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $q_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial in τ of degree at most $3n$.

We have the power series expansion

$$c_n(h) = c_n(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{n,k} h^k,$$

which converges if $|h| < 2\sqrt{\pi}$ (cf. [18, eq. 8.12.11] or Appendix B). Applying this expansion with $h = \eta$ ($|\eta| < 1$), we find

$$c_n(\eta) = c_n\left(\frac{\tau}{a^{1/2}} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{m_k(\tau)}{a^{k/2}}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_k(\tau)}{a^{k/2}},$$

where $r_k(\tau)$ is a monomial in τ of degree k . Consequently,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{c_n(\eta)}{a^n} + \mathcal{O}_{N,\delta}\left(\frac{1}{|a|^N}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{s_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}} + \mathcal{O}_{N,\delta}\left(\frac{(|\tau|+1)^N}{|a|^{N/2}}\right),$$

where $s_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial in τ of degree at most n . Collecting all the partial results, we finally have

$$(3.1) \quad Q(a, z) = Q\left(a, a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{C_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}} + \mathcal{O}_{N,\delta}\left(\frac{(|\tau|+1)^{3N+2}}{|a|^{N/2}} \exp\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^3}{|a|^{1/2}}\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

for any non-negative integer N as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \pi - \delta < \pi$, provided that $\tau = o(|a|^{1/4})$. Here $C_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial in τ of degree at most $3n+2$. If τ is bounded, then the error term in (3.1) is of the same order of magnitude as the first neglected term and, hence, the asymptotic expansion (1.1) holds.

In a similar manner, starting with the asymptotic expansion (2.7), it can be shown that

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{e^{\pm\pi ia}}{2i \sin(\pi a)} Q\left(-a, (a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}})e^{\pm\pi i}\right) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\pm 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} i\tau\right) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{\tilde{C}_n(\tau)}{a^{n/2}} + \mathcal{O}_{N,\delta}\left(\frac{(|\tau|+1)^{3N+2}}{|a|^{N/2}} \exp\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\tau|^3}{|a|^{1/2}}\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

for any non-negative integer N as $a \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $|\arg a| \leq \pi - \delta < \pi$, provided that $\tau = o(|a|^{1/4})$. The coefficients $\tilde{C}_n(\tau)$ are polynomials in τ of degree at most $3n+2$. If τ is bounded, then the error term in (3.2) is of the same order of magnitude as the first neglected term and, hence, the asymptotic expansion (1.2) holds. To show that $\tilde{C}_n(\tau) = (-i)^n C_n(i\tau)$, we can proceed as follows. Assuming that τ is bounded and applying (3.2) with $ae^{\mp\pi i/2}$ in place of a , $a \rightarrow +\infty$, we find

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi a}} Q\left(ae^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i}, ae^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i} + \tau e^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i} (ae^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i})^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau e^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a} e^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i}} \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm i)^n \tilde{C}_n(\tau)}{(ae^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i})^{n/2}}.$$

Since, for any non-negative integer N , $1/(1 - e^{-2\pi a}) = 1 + \mathcal{O}(a^{-N})$ as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, the right-hand side must agree with that of (2.6) when applied with $\tau e^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i}$ in place of τ and $ae^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}i}$ in place of a , $a \rightarrow +\infty$. Therefore, we find that $(\pm i)^n \tilde{C}_n(\tau) = C_n(\pm i\tau)$, that is, $\tilde{C}_n(\tau) = (\mp i)^n C_n(\pm i\tau)$. By the parity properties of the polynomials $C_n(\tau)$ (see below), this latter equality simplifies to $\tilde{C}_n(\tau) = (-i)^n C_n(i\tau)$.

We proceed by proving the claimed properties of the polynomials $C_n(\tau)$. The differential equation [18, §8.2(iii)]

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(a, z)}{\partial z^2} + \left(1 + \frac{1-a}{z}\right) \frac{\partial Q(a, z)}{\partial z} = 0$$

implies that

$$\left(1 + \tau a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \frac{\partial^2 Q\left(a, a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{\partial \tau^2} + \left(\tau + a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \frac{\partial Q\left(a, a + \tau a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{\partial \tau} = 0.$$

Substituting (1.1) into the left-hand side of this equation and equating the coefficients of $a^{-n/2}$ on both sides yield $C_0(\tau) = \frac{1}{3}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{3}$ and

$$(3.3) \quad C_n(\tau) + \tau C'_n(\tau) - C''_n(\tau) \\ = \tau(\tau^2 - 2)C_{n-1}(\tau) - (2\tau^2 - 1)C'_{n-1}(\tau) + \tau C''_{n-1}(\tau)$$

for $n \geq 1$. Using induction on n and the fact that the corresponding homogeneous equation $w(\tau) + \tau w'(\tau) - w''(\tau) = 0$ has no non-zero polynomial solution, it follows that (3.3) determines the polynomials $C_n(\tau)$ uniquely. An induction on n and (3.3) imply that the degree of the polynomial $C_n(\tau)$ is exactly $3n + 2$.

Lastly, we prove that $C_n(-\tau) = (-1)^n C_n(\tau)$, i.e., the even- and odd-order polynomials are even and odd functions, respectively. We substitute the polynomial expansion

$$(3.4) \quad C_n(\tau) = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+2} c_{n,k} \tau^k$$

into (3.3) and obtain for the coefficients the recurrence relation

$$(3.5) \quad c_{n,k} = (k+2)c_{n,k+2} + (k+1)c_{n-1,k+1} - \frac{2k}{k+1}c_{n-1,k-1} + \frac{1}{k+1}c_{n-1,k-3}.$$

Since $C_0(\tau) = \frac{1}{3}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{3}$, it follows that

$$(3.6) \quad c_{n,3n+2} = \frac{1}{3^{n+1}(n+1)!}, \quad c_{n,3n+1} = 0$$

hold for $n = 0$, and by the recurrence relation (3.5) we can show that (3.6) holds for $n \geq 1$. Starting with the first equation in (3.6) and then taking $k = 3n, 3n-2, 3n-4, \dots$, we can compute the non-zero coefficients in the expansion (3.4). Similarly, it follows that $c_{n,k} = 0$ for $k = 3n+1, 3n-1, 3n-3, \dots$. Accordingly, $C_n(-\tau) = (-1)^n C_n(\tau)$.

The first several polynomials $C_n(\tau)$ are given in Table 1.

4. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1.1

The new asymptotic expansions (1.1) and (1.2) were proved under the assumptions that a is large and τ is bounded. Here we show that the restriction on τ can be relaxed and the expansions (1.1) and (1.2) are still valid in the sense of generalised asymptotic expansions.

Suppose that $|\tau| = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$ with some constant $\mu < \frac{1}{6}$. With these provisos, since $C_n(\tau)$ is a polynomial in τ of degree $3n+2$, the sequences $C_n(\tau)a^{-n/2}$ and $(-i)^n C_n(i\tau)a^{-n/2}$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) are asymptotic sequences as $a \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, the remainder terms in (3.1) and (3.2) have the same order of magnitude as the corresponding first neglected terms $C_N(\tau)a^{-N/2}$ and $(-i)^N C_N(i\tau)a^{-N/2}$, respectively. This proves that, with the above assumptions on τ , the expansions (1.1) and (1.2) are indeed generalised asymptotic expansions.

TABLE 1. The coefficients $C_n(\tau)$ for $0 \leq n \leq 8$.

n	$C_n(\tau)$
0	$\frac{1}{3}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{18}\tau^5 - \frac{11}{36}\tau^3 + \frac{1}{12}\tau$
2	$\frac{1}{162}\tau^8 - \frac{29}{324}\tau^6 + \frac{133}{540}\tau^4 - \frac{23}{540}\tau^2 - \frac{1}{540}$
3	$\frac{1}{1944}\tau^{11} - \frac{7}{486}\tau^9 + \frac{463}{4320}\tau^7 - \frac{883}{4320}\tau^5 + \frac{23}{864}\tau^3 - \frac{1}{288}\tau$
4	$\frac{1}{29160}\tau^{14} - \frac{23}{14580}\tau^{12} + \frac{881}{38880}\tau^{10} - \frac{1507}{12960}\tau^8 + \frac{7901}{45360}\tau^6 - \frac{61}{3024}\tau^4 + \frac{23}{6048}\tau^2 + \frac{25}{6048}$
5	$\frac{1}{524880}\tau^{17} - \frac{137}{1049760}\tau^{15} + \frac{2149}{699840}\tau^{13} - \frac{42331}{1399680}\tau^{11} + \frac{5910101}{48988800}\tau^9 - \frac{413177}{2721600}\tau^7$ $+ \frac{3239}{194400}\tau^5 - \frac{319}{155520}\tau^3 - \frac{139}{51840}\tau$
6	$\frac{1}{11022480}\tau^{20} - \frac{191}{22044960}\tau^{18} + \frac{1483}{4898880}\tau^{16} - \frac{47639}{9797760}\tau^{14} + \frac{1810717}{48988800}\tau^{12}$ $- \frac{1996859}{16329600}\tau^{10} + \frac{146611}{1088640}\tau^8 - \frac{2203}{155520}\tau^6 + \frac{11}{10368}\tau^4 + \frac{259}{155520}\tau^2 + \frac{101}{155520}$
7	$\frac{1}{264539520}\tau^{23} - \frac{127}{264539520}\tau^{21} + \frac{2939}{125971200}\tau^{19} - \frac{2911}{5248800}\tau^{17} + \frac{3217793}{470292480}\tau^{15}$ $- \frac{33561391}{783820800}\tau^{13} + \frac{13697119}{111974400}\tau^{11} - \frac{3797293}{31352832}\tau^9 + \frac{213841}{17418240}\tau^7 - \frac{4069}{7464960}\tau^5$ $- \frac{6101}{7464960}\tau^3 + \frac{571}{2488320}\tau$
8	$\frac{1}{7142567040}\tau^{26} - \frac{163}{7142567040}\tau^{24} + \frac{35047}{23808556800}\tau^{22} - \frac{41279}{850305600}\tau^{20} + \frac{168240799}{190468454400}\tau^{18}$ $- \frac{26988481}{3023308800}\tau^{16} + \frac{1266722761}{26453952000}\tau^{14} - \frac{3211451701}{26453952000}\tau^{12} + \frac{21361155917}{193995648000}\tau^{10}$ $- \frac{419199161}{38799129600}\tau^8 + \frac{889093}{2771366400}\tau^6 + \frac{510887}{923788800}\tau^4 - \frac{2016373}{3695155200}\tau^2 - \frac{3184811}{3695155200}$

5. PROOF OF THEOREMS 1.2 AND 1.3

We begin with the proof of Theorem 1.2. Equations (1.1), (1.3), and (1.4) imply that

$$(5.1) \quad E(\tau) := \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau_0\right) - \operatorname{erfc}\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau\right)\right) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_n(\tau)}{a^{(n+1)/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow +\infty$. The function $E(\tau)$ satisfies the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation

$$(5.2) \quad E''(\tau) - \tau E'(\tau) - E(\tau) = 0.$$

Expanding $E(\tau)$ into a power series around $\tau = \tau_0$, and substituting it into (5.2), we find that

$$(5.3) \quad E(\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k(\tau_0) (\tau - \tau_0)^k,$$

where $P_1(\tau_0) = 1$, $P_2(\tau_0) = \frac{1}{2}\tau_0$, and

$$kP_k(\tau_0) = \tau_0 P_{k-1}(\tau_0) + P_{k-2}(\tau_0)$$

for $k \geq 3$.

We seek a solution of the asymptotic equality (5.1) in the form

$$(5.4) \quad \tau \sim \tau_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{(k+1)/2}}, \quad a \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Substituting (5.4) into (5.3) and expanding in powers of $a^{-1/2}$, we deduce

$$E(\tau) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{k+1} P_m(\tau_0) \mathbf{B}_{k+1,m}(d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \right) \frac{1}{a^{(k+1)/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, where $\mathbf{B}_{k,m}$ are the partial ordinary Bell polynomials (see, e.g., [15, Appendix]). Similarly, employing (3.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_n(\tau)}{a^{(n+1)/2}} &\sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{3n+2} \frac{c_{n,m}}{a^{(n-m+1)/2}} \left(\frac{\tau}{a^{1/2}} \right)^m \\ &\sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^k \sum_{m=0}^{3n+2} c_{n,m} \mathbf{B}_{k-n+m,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-n-1}(\tau_0)) \right) \frac{1}{a^{(k+1)/2}} \end{aligned}$$

as $a \rightarrow +\infty$. By equating to zero the coefficients of powers of $a^{-1/2}$, and using $P_1(\tau_0) = 1$, we derive the recurrence relation $d_0(\tau_0) = \frac{1}{3}\tau_0^2 - \frac{1}{3}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (5.5) \quad d_k(\tau_0) &= - \sum_{m=2}^{k+1} P_m(\tau_0) \mathbf{B}_{k+1,m}(d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=0}^k \sum_{m=0}^{3n+2} c_{n,m} \mathbf{B}_{k-n+m,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-n-1}(\tau_0)) \end{aligned}$$

for $k \geq 1$. We can use this recurrence and induction on k to prove that $d_k(-\tau_0) = (-1)^k d_k(\tau_0)$, i.e., that the even- and odd-order polynomials are even and odd functions, respectively. The identity clearly holds for $k = 0$. Suppose that $k \geq 1$. Using induction, it is easy to see that $P_m(-\tau_0) = (-1)^{m+1} P_m(\tau_0)$. From the properties of the partial ordinary Bell polynomials, we can infer that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_{k+1,m}(d_0(-\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(-\tau_0)) &= \mathbf{B}_{k+1,m}(d_0(\tau_0), \dots, (-1)^{k-m+1} d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \\ &= (-1)^{k-m+1} \mathbf{B}_{k+1,m}(d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_{k-n+m,m}(-\tau_0, d_0(-\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-n-1}(-\tau_0)) \\ &= \mathbf{B}_{k-n+m,m}(-\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, (-1)^{k-n-1} d_{k-n-1}(\tau_0)) \\ &= (-1)^{k-n+m} \mathbf{B}_{k-n+m,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-n-1}(\tau_0)). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, $C_n(-\tau) = (-1)^n C_n(\tau)$ implies $c_{n,m} = (-1)^{-n+m} c_{n,m}$. Employing all these relations in (5.5), it follows readily that $d_k(-\tau_0) = (-1)^k d_k(\tau_0)$.

A similar argument would show that the degree of $d_k(\tau_0)$ as a polynomial in τ_0 is at most $3k + 2$. To prove that the degree is actually $k + 2$, we need another recurrence for these polynomials. In order to obtain this recurrence, we proceed as follows. If we differentiate both sides of the asymptotic equality

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tau_0 \right) \sim Q \left(a, a + \tau_0 a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{k/2}} \right), \quad a \rightarrow +\infty,$$

with respect to τ_0 , we find

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_0^2}{2}\right) \sim -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\Gamma^*(a)} \left(1 + \left(\tau_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{(k+1)/2}}\right) a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{a-1} \\ \times \exp\left(-\tau_0 a^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{k/2}}\right) \left(1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d'_k(\tau_0)}{a^{(k+1)/2}}\right)$$

as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, where $\Gamma^*(a) = \Gamma(a)e^a a^{1/2-a} (2\pi)^{-1/2}$ is the so-called scaled gamma function. Taking logarithms, we can assert that

$$-\frac{\tau_0^2}{2} \sim -\log \Gamma^*(a) + (a-1) \log \left(1 + \left(\tau_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{(k+1)/2}}\right) a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ - \tau_0 a^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_k(\tau_0)}{a^{k/2}} + \log \left(1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d'_k(\tau_0)}{a^{(k+1)/2}}\right).$$

Expanding the right-hand side in powers of $a^{-1/2}$, applying the known asymptotic expansion of $\log \Gamma^*(a)$ [18, eq. 5.11.1], and comparing the coefficients of powers of $a^{-1/2}$ on each side, we deduce

$$(5.6) \quad \sum_{m=2}^{k+2} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \mathbf{B}_{k+2,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^k \frac{(-1)^m}{m} (\mathbf{B}_{k,m}(d'_0(\tau_0), \dots, d'_{k-m}(\tau_0)) - \mathbf{B}_{k,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m-1}(\tau_0))) \\ = \begin{cases} -\frac{B_{2n}}{2n(2n-1)} & \text{if } k = 4n - 2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here B_{2n} denotes the even-order Bernoulli numbers [18, §24.2(i)]. We can extract out the highest coefficient $d_{k-1}(\tau_0)$ and write the above expression as

$$\tau_0 d_{k-1}(\tau_0) - d'_{k-1}(\tau_0) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} d_{m-1}(\tau_0) d_{k-m-1}(\tau_0) \\ + \sum_{m=3}^{k+2} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \mathbf{B}_{k+2,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m+1}(\tau_0)) \\ + \sum_{m=2}^k \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \mathbf{B}_{k,m}(d'_0(\tau_0), \dots, d'_{k-m}(\tau_0)) \\ - \sum_{m=1}^k \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \mathbf{B}_{k,m}(\tau_0, d_0(\tau_0), \dots, d_{k-m-1}(\tau_0)) \\ = \begin{cases} -\frac{B_{2n}}{2n(2n-1)} & \text{if } k = 4n - 2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Now a simple induction argument using the properties of the partial ordinary Bell polynomials shows that the degree of $d_{k-1}(\tau_0)$ as a polynomial in τ_0 is at most $k + 1$. It remains to prove that the leading coefficients of these polynomials are non-zero. Let us denote $\delta_1 = 1$ and

$$d_k(\tau_0) = \delta_{k+2}\tau_0^{k+2} + \dots$$

for $k \geq 0$. From (5.6), we can infer that

$$\sum_{m=2}^k \frac{(-1)^m}{m} B_{k,m}(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{k-m+1}) = 0, \quad k \geq 3,$$

or, equivalently,

$$\sum_{m=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m} B_{k,m}(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{k-m+1}) = \delta_k, \quad k \geq 3.$$

By the definition of the partial ordinary Bell polynomials, this equality translates to the following relation between formal power series:

$$\log \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k x^k \right) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k x^k.$$

By the results of the paper [1], we have the explicit expression

$$\delta_k = \frac{1}{k!} \left[\frac{d^{k-1}}{dx^{k-1}} \left(\frac{x^2/2}{e^x - x - 1} \right)^{k/2} \right]_{x=0}$$

provided $k \geq 3$. Combining this expression with the results of the paper [17], we find that the sequence δ_k is related to the coefficients of the large- a asymptotic expansion of $\Gamma(a, a)$ as follows:

$$\Gamma(a, a) \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{a-1/2} e^{-a} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi a}} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)! \delta_{k+1}}{2^{k/2} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2} + 1)} \frac{1}{a^{k/2}} \right), \quad a \rightarrow +\infty.$$

The coefficients in this asymptotic expansion are known to be non-zero as a consequence of their integral representations given in [17]. Thus, $\delta_k \neq 0$ if $k \geq 3$. The case $k = 2$ is trivial since $\delta_2 = \frac{1}{3}$.

We continue with the proof of Theorem 1.3. A simple manipulation of (1.2) shows that

(5.7)

$$\begin{aligned} & (-x)^a \gamma^*(a, x) \\ & \sim \cos(\pi a) + \frac{\sin(\pi a)}{\pi} \left(2\sqrt{\pi} F\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{-a}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n C_n(i\tau)}{(-a)^{n/2}} \right) \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

as $a \rightarrow -\infty$, uniformly with respect to bounded real values of τ (compare [18, eq. 8.11.11]). Here $x = a - \tau(-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Now, let $x_-(a)$ be the unique negative zero of $\gamma^*(a, x)$ and write $x_-(a) = a - \tau(-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Employing the definition (1.7) of τ_1 , (5.7)

may be rewritten in the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(F\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau_1\right) \exp\left(\frac{\tau_1^2}{2}\right) - F\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tau\right) \exp\left(\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \right) \\ & \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n C_n(i\tau)}{(-a)^{(n+1)/2}} \end{aligned}$$

as $a \rightarrow -\infty$. This asymptotic equality is further equivalent to

$$(5.8) \quad \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \left(\operatorname{erfc}(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}i\tau_1) - \operatorname{erfc}(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}i\tau) \right) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^{n+1} C_n(i\tau)}{(-a)^{(n+1)/2}}$$

as $a \rightarrow -\infty$. Thus, the inversion problem is formally equivalent to that of (5.1), with $i\tau$, $i\tau_1$, and $-ae^{\pi i}$ in place of τ , τ_0 , and a . Therefore, if we seek a solution of the asymptotic equality (5.8) in the form

$$\tau \sim \tau_1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{d}_k(\tau_1)}{(-a)^{(k+1)/2}}, \quad a \rightarrow -\infty,$$

using the above procedure, we find that $\tilde{d}_k(\tau_1) = -(-i)^k d_k(i\tau_1)$.

We close this section by commenting on the implementation of the recurrence relation (5.5). To evaluate the partial ordinary Bell polynomials, we use the formal generating function [15, Appendix]

$$(5.9) \quad \exp\left(y \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n x^n\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathcal{B}_{k,m}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k-m+1})}{m!} x^k y^m.$$

The Taylor coefficients of this generating function can be easily obtained with any computer algebra package. We combine (5.9) with (5.5) to compute the $d_k(\tau_0)$ s. The explicit forms of the first several coefficients are presented in Table 2 below. Note that when evaluating $\mathcal{B}_{k,m}$ ($m = 0, 1, \dots, k$) via (5.9), the sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ can be replaced by the finite sum $\sum_{n=1}^{k+1}$.

6. NUMERICAL COMPARISONS

In this section, we compare the global uniform asymptotic expansion (2.6) with our new transition region expansion (1.1). We denote $\lambda = z/a$ as usual.

6.1. The transition region expansion. According to Proposition 1.1, the transition region expansion (1.1) holds for $\tau = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$, with $\mu < \frac{1}{6}$, that is, for $\lambda - 1 = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\nu)$, with $\nu < -\frac{1}{3}$. The main reason for this is that the coefficients $C_n(\tau)$ are polynomials of degree $3n + 2$, and if $\tau \sim Ka^{1/6}$ held, all the terms in the divergent asymptotic expansion (1.1) would be of the same order. It follows from (3.4) and (3.6) that if we replaced the $C_n(\tau)$ s in (1.1) by their leading terms, then the resulting infinite series would actually converge. Numerical experiments illustrate that even in the case that $\tau \sim Ka^{1/6}$, the expansion (1.1) still provides reasonable approximations. Accordingly, the expansion (1.1) has an asymptotic property when $\tau = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$, with $\mu < \frac{1}{6}$, and we can allow μ to be close to $\frac{1}{6}$.

TABLE 2. The coefficients $d_n(\tau_0)$ for $0 \leq n \leq 10$.

n	$d_n(\tau_0)$
0	$\frac{1}{3}\tau_0^2 - \frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{36}\tau_0^3 - \frac{7}{36}\tau_0$
2	$-\frac{1}{270}\tau_0^4 - \frac{7}{810}\tau_0^2 + \frac{8}{405}$
3	$\frac{1}{4320}\tau_0^5 + \frac{8}{1215}\tau_0^3 - \frac{433}{38880}\tau_0$
4	$\frac{1}{17010}\tau_0^6 - \frac{1}{840}\tau_0^4 - \frac{923}{204120}\tau_0^2 + \frac{184}{25515}$
5	$-\frac{139}{5443200}\tau_0^7 - \frac{1451}{48988800}\tau_0^5 + \frac{289517}{146966400}\tau_0^3 + \frac{289717}{146966400}\tau_0$
6	$\frac{1}{204120}\tau_0^8 + \frac{769}{9185400}\tau_0^6 - \frac{151}{874800}\tau_0^4 - \frac{104989}{55112400}\tau_0^2 + \frac{2248}{3444525}$
7	$-\frac{571}{2351462400}\tau_0^9 - \frac{1087}{41990400}\tau_0^7 - \frac{30469}{235146240}\tau_0^5 + \frac{219257}{661348800}\tau_0^3 + \frac{1500053}{846526464}\tau_0$
8	$-\frac{281}{1515591000}\tau_0^{10} + \frac{49271}{15588936000}\tau_0^8 + \frac{997903}{15588936000}\tau_0^6 + \frac{101251277}{654735312000}\tau_0^4$ $-\frac{96026707}{280600848000}\tau_0^2 - \frac{19006408}{15345358875}$
9	$\frac{163879}{2172751257600}\tau_0^{11} + \frac{209488529}{293321419776000}\tau_0^9 - \frac{252836779}{20951529984000}\tau_0^7 - \frac{15974596457}{146660709888000}\tau_0^5$ $-\frac{556030221167}{2639892777984000}\tau_0^3 + \frac{487855454729}{2639892777984000}\tau_0$
10	$-\frac{5221}{354648294000}\tau_0^{12} - \frac{1316963}{2708223336000}\tau_0^{10} - \frac{329677}{255346771680}\tau_0^8 + \frac{1386098437}{53622822052800}\tau_0^6$ $+\frac{11414859619}{71497096070400}\tau_0^4 + \frac{1069525622411}{3217369323168000}\tau_0^2 - \frac{5667959576}{12567848918625}$

6.2. The global uniform asymptotic expansion. The global uniform asymptotic expansion (2.6) has the advantage that it is valid as $a \rightarrow \infty$, uniformly with respect to λ in the sector $|\arg \lambda| \leq 2\pi - \delta < 2\pi$. The main drawback of the expansion is that the coefficients are significantly more complicated than the $b_n(\lambda)$ s and $C_n(\tau)$ s above, which are polynomials satisfying simple recurrence relations. The evaluation of the coefficients $c_n(\eta)$ near the point $\eta = 0$ ($\lambda = 1$) is especially difficult because they possess a removable singularity at this point. In Appendix B, we give several methods to compute the $c_n(\eta)$ s in a stable manner.

In Figure 1, we compare the terms of the asymptotic series (1.1) and (2.6) in the case that $a = 3$ and $\tau = 0.1$. Since τ is small, it is illustrated that $C_{2n}(\tau) \approx c_n(\eta)$, which follows from the identity $C_{2n}(0) = c_n(0)$. The terms first decrease in magnitude, reach a minimum, and then increase. This is the typical behaviour of Gevrey-1 divergent series (see, e.g., [13]). The grey asterisks in Figure 1 are the absolute values of the remainders in (1.1) after n terms. As expected, they are approximately of the same size as the corresponding first neglected terms. This will also be the case for the uniform asymptotic expansion (2.6). It is suggested by Figure 1 that in the case of $n = 34$, our approximation produces 11 correct digits whereas the uniform asymptotic approximation (2.6) gives us only nine correct digits.

Similarly, in Figure 2, we consider the case that $a = 3$ and $\tau = 1.1$. No significant difference is seen between Figures 1 and 2.

Finally, in Figure 3, we consider the case when $a = 3$ and $\tau = 1.321$, that is, when $\tau \approx 1.1a^{1/6}$. Thus, the divergent series (1.1) does not have an asymptotic property anymore. Although the behaviour of the terms in (1.1) has clearly changed, it seems

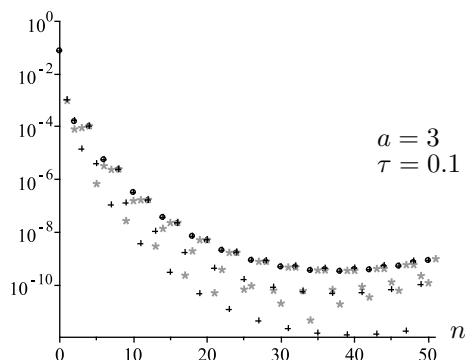


FIGURE 1. The absolute value of the n th term in (1.1) (crosses), the absolute value of the $\frac{1}{2}n$ th term (for even n) in (2.6) (circles), and the absolute value of the remainder in (1.1) after n terms (grey asterisks).

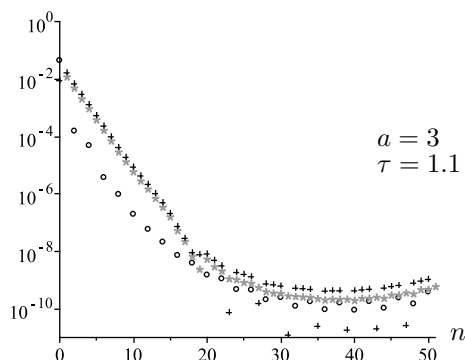


FIGURE 2. The absolute value of the n th term in (1.1) (crosses), the absolute value of the $\frac{1}{2}n$ th term (for even n) in (2.6) (circles), and the absolute value of the remainder in (1.1) after n terms (grey asterisks).

that the magnitudes of the smallest terms in (1.1) and (2.6) remained approximately equal.

APPENDIX A. ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSIONS AWAY FROM THE TRANSITION POINTS

The outer expansions (2.1) and (2.2) break down near the transition point, that is, when λ approaches 1, since their terms become singular in this limit. Note that in Theorem 1.1 we take $z = a + \tau a^{1/2}$, thus $\lambda = z/a = 1 + \tau a^{-1/2}$. In the forthcoming we examine the τ -region of validity of these outer expansions.

For (2.1) and (2.2) to have an asymptotic property we need $(z - a)^2/a = a(\lambda - 1)^2$ to be large as $a \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, we require that $\lambda - 1 = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\nu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$, with $\nu > -\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, since $\tau = (\lambda - 1)a^{1/2}$, we require that $\tau = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$, with $\mu > 0$.

We can also consider the optimal number of terms of the divergent series (2.1) and (2.2) to illustrate the necessity of the condition $\nu > -\frac{1}{2}$. For this, we need the

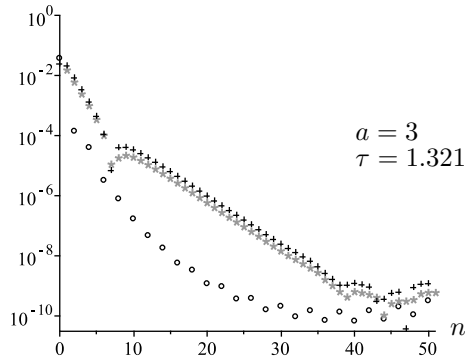


FIGURE 3. The absolute value of the n th term in (1.1) (crosses), the absolute value of the $\frac{1}{2}n$ th term (for even n) in (2.6) (circles), and the absolute value of the remainder in (1.1) after n terms (grey asterisks).

asymptotic behaviour of the coefficients $b_n(\lambda)$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. We take $\lambda > 0$, $\lambda \neq 1$. Then, according to [2, eq. 23, p. 161], [17], we have

$$(A.1) \quad b_n(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) (\lambda - 1)^{2n+1}}{(\lambda - \log \lambda - 1)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{sgn}(\lambda - 1) \left(1 + \mathcal{O}_\lambda\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$$

as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Now let n be the optimal number of terms of the divergent series (2.1) and (2.2), i.e., the index of the numerically least term. Then, by (A.1), approximately

$$1 \approx \left| \frac{\frac{(-a)^{n+1} b_{n+1}(\lambda)}{(z-a)^{2n+3}}}{\frac{(-a)^n b_n(\lambda)}{(z-a)^{2n+1}}} \right| = \left| \frac{b_{n+1}(\lambda)}{a(\lambda-1)^2 b_n(\lambda)} \right| \sim \left| \frac{n}{a(\lambda-1-\log \lambda)} \right|$$

as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. In the case that $\lambda - 1 = \mathcal{O}(|a|^\nu)$, with $-\frac{1}{2} < \nu < 0$, we have $2n \approx |a|^{1+2\nu}$, and the optimal number of terms shrinks to zero as ν approaches $-\frac{1}{2}$.

APPENDIX B. THE COEFFICIENTS IN THE UNIFORM ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSIONS

As mentioned above, in Temme [27] power series expansions in η are given for the coefficients $c_n(\eta)$. Here we consider the same expansion, but also one in powers of $\lambda - 1$; the latter seems more natural, and the details are simpler. In both cases, we give (new) recurrence relations for the coefficients. We introduce the expansions

$$(B.1) \quad c_n(\eta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e_{k,n} (\lambda - 1)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,n} \eta^k.$$

Observe that $c_0(\eta)$ satisfies the equation

$$2(\lambda - \log \lambda - 1)((\lambda - 1)c_0(\eta) - 1)^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2,$$

and since $\lambda \eta \frac{d\eta}{d\lambda} = \lambda - 1$, the recurrence relation in (2.8) can be written as

$$c_n(\eta) = \frac{\gamma_n}{\lambda - 1} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - 1} \frac{dc_{n-1}(\eta)}{d\lambda}, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Therefore, we obtain for the coefficient $e_{k,n}$ the recurrence relations

$$(B.2) \quad e_{k,0} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k+3} - 2 \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{(-1)^l}{l+2} e_{k-l,0} - \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{m=1}^l \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} e_{k-l,0} e_{l-m,0},$$

thus $e_{0,0} = -\frac{1}{3}$, and

$$(B.3) \quad e_{k,n+1} = (k+1)e_{k+1,n} + (k+2)e_{k+2,n}.$$

Hence, it is straightforward to compute the first several coefficients. Note that if we know the first K Taylor coefficients of $c_n(\eta)$, then we can use (B.3) to compute the first $K-2$ Taylor coefficients of $c_{n+1}(\eta)$. In each step we lose two Taylor coefficients. Fortunately, this is not a serious problem, since it is easy to compute many of the coefficients for $c_0(\eta)$ via (B.2).

Regarding the coefficients $f_{k,n}$ in (B.1), we observe that $c_0(\eta)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$\eta \frac{dc_0(\eta)}{d\eta} + \eta^2 c_0^3(\eta) + (\eta^2 + 3\eta) c_0^2(\eta) + (2\eta + 3)c_0(\eta) + 1 = 0,$$

and that we can rewrite (2.8) as

$$(B.4) \quad c_n(\eta) = \gamma_n c_0(\eta) + \frac{1}{\eta} \left(\frac{dc_{n-1}(\eta)}{d\eta} + \gamma_n \right).$$

Therefore, we obtain for the coefficient $f_{k,n}$ the recurrence relations

$$(B.5) \quad \begin{aligned} -(k+3)f_{k,0} &= 2f_{k-1,0} + 3 \sum_{l=1}^k f_{l-1,0} f_{k-l,0} + \sum_{l=2}^k f_{l-2,0} f_{k-l,0} \\ &\quad + \sum_{l=2}^k \sum_{m=0}^{k-l} f_{l-2,0} f_{m,0} f_{k-l-m,0}, \end{aligned}$$

with $f_{0,0} = -\frac{1}{3}$, and

$$(B.6) \quad f_{k,n+1} = (k+2)f_{k+2,n} - f_{1,n}f_{k,0}.$$

Note that from (B.4) it follows that $\gamma_{n+1} + f_{1,n} = 0$, and we have used this to express the final term in (B.6) in terms of $f_{1,n}$.

In (B.1), the first series converges for $|\lambda - 1| < 1$ and the second for $|\eta| < 2\sqrt{\pi}$. Hence, although the λ -sum has the advantage that it is in terms of the original parameter, the η -sum has the advantage that it converges in a larger region.

Another way to compute the $c_n(\eta)$ s in a stable manner is to use the integral representation [4]

$$c_n(\eta) = \frac{i(-1)^n \Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2})}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \oint_{\{1,\lambda\}} \frac{dt}{(t-\lambda)(t-1-\log t)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}},$$

where the contour of integration is a simple loop surrounding the points 1 and λ in the positive sense. Taking λ close to 1, we can choose for the contour a circle with centre 1 and radius $r < 1$. According to the paper [34], the trapezoidal rule converges exponentially fast for this type of integral and we obtain a simple method

to compute the coefficients via

$$(B.7) \quad c_n(\eta) \approx \frac{\Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2})}{2M\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{m=1-M}^M \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\omega_m^2}{\omega_m - \log(\omega_m + 1)}}}{(\lambda - \omega_m - 1)(\log(\omega_m + 1) - \omega_m)^n},$$

where $\omega_m = re^{\pi im/M}$. The introduction of the factor ω_m^2 inside the square root makes it single-valued, and therefore computer algebra packages can work with (B.7) without any problems.

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